ominy and molasses, and this is the common diet every-here. There is a greater scarcity of food and more suf-ring in consequence in Arkansas than in any other ate in rebeldom.

These fugitives assert that the army of Price and Van Dorn is being thrown across the Mississippi in small squads, on that boats, railes, in cames and every other means of conveyance that can be found to reinforce the rebols in Arkansas. This may be reliable, or it may be that the squads crossing are, as those who have been saught assert, describes who are seeking to make their way through to their homes in Southwestern Missouri. We were treated at Helena with the first intelligence of the late blo dy affer he ore Richmend. It had been for girt to that those by a bearer of despatches on route to Gen. Himman. He reported General McIlelian's army as entirely out to pieces and souted, with the rebel army in hot pursuit. Sixty thousand Union troops had been killed, wounded or taken prisoners. You can finely the relief we experienced on reaching this place to find how exaggerated this statement was, and that reality our victory was complete.

THE UNION-THE CRISIS.



Overwhelming Outpouring of the People.

The Enormous Crowd at Union Square Yesterday.

The Metropolis Speaks in Thunder Tones for the Union.

Over Fifty Thousand Citizens in Council on the Affairs of the Nation.

No Foreign Intervention to be Tolerated.

The Crushing Out of a White Flag Man in a Flash.

One Bnited Voice from Fifty Thousand Thronts for the Union One and Inseparable.

NO STEP BACKWARD.

SPEECHES, SONGS, ODES AND CHEERS

The Sudden and Refreshing Shower of Rain.

Thunders of Applause from the People and Thunder from Reaven for the Great Cause.

Terrible Energy of the People for the Suppression of the Rebellion.

ONE UNION, ONE COUNTRY, ONE DESTINY.

Tremendous Eathusiasm for Little Mac and Our Gallant Army.

Millions of Men and Millions of Money for the Preservation of Our Great Republic.

"OUR COUNTRY 'TIS FOR THEE,"

If there is any people in the world where patriotista is exhaustions, surely to the Americans belong, that proud title; and if there is my class of that people more highly distinguished Sana ties root for pure love of country and devote more to the Union, their boule is in the great lim pire city - the first to war us well as in peace-the me tropoits of the whole nation.

Tried by the direct calamittes to which, perhaps, a

nation was ever subjected-convulsed by the most gigan tie and canacless rebellion known in the history of the world-threatened at the same time by the jea hatred of foreign foes-embarrassed heme by traiters in the guise philanthropists and parsiots-America stands forth to-day, young, fresh, vigorous and undismissed, in the face of daugers before which the greatest empires have cottored to rain, and the republics of old have muited away, sever to reaggear among the family of nations.

courageand patriotism is too well known to need repetition now. Last April a year age the citizens of the city were called upon to meet around the stitue of the in mortal Washington, to Caion squere, to give expression to their feelings concerning the designes article coset the country, and the response was worthly of the cause and the sion. Thousands througed the streets, wenting their way towards | curtomath street to excil the crowd of pa triese there areembled, and assented by the one common metive-an analying love of country. Now a second time In some of New York are summered to the resour, and again comes an outpounting of the nealworth misses of the Empire City fully as spontaneous as the first, and

fully as grand and imposing. the chip the presentings. But the thour not down for com-play the net promise to equal that which characterized the great receiving to equal that which characterized the great receiving of April, (2). Half an hour later, however, the aspect of against was accord. Homeo comings second space give as if by magic, and in a few minutes the whole appear included between Fourteenth and Beventeesth structs was present with speciators.

Along littlidwey came an endless crowd of people, up from the listery, in a captiless errom, increasing at every black. In the Bowery it was a repetition of the

to join in the proceedings of the day.

THE MEETING.

afternoon at Union square, in compliance with the an

to speak at the great meeting, not one-fifth of whom had

to speak at the great meeting, not one-fifth of whom had an opportunity of addressing their fellow citizens:—

Hon. Hannibal Hamilia, Hon. Schouyler Coffax, Hon. Gloco Welles, Hon. Mostgom'y Blair, Hon. Caleb B. Staith, Hon. Salmon P. Chase, Hon. Edward Eates, Hon. Win. H. Seward, Gov. Edward Saleward, Gov. John A. Andrew, Gov. John A. Andrew, Gov. Jernel Washburn, Jr., Cov. N. S. derry, Gov. Frederick Holbrook, Gov. Andrew Johnson, Gov. A. W. Bradford, Gov. Andrew Johnson, Gov. Hol., Gov. Gov. P. H. Delpornt, Gov. A. W. Bradford, Gov. Andrew Johnson, Gov. Milliam Bradge, Gov. G. P. H. Delpornt, Gov. A lexander Ramsey, Gov. Edward Salomon, Gov. William Sprague, Hon. Lott M. Morrill, Hon. Wm. P. Fessenden, Hon. Lott M. Morrill, Hon. Wm. P. Fessenden, Hon. David Wilmot, Hon. John Sherman, Hon. Benj. F. Wade, Hon. David Wilmot, Hon. John Sherman, Hon. Joseph A. Wright, Hon. Horry W. Rice, Hon. J. W. Grimes, Hon. Lyman Trumbull, Hon. Henry W. Rice, Hon. David Wilmot, Hon. Henry W. Rice, Hon. J. C. Fremout, David Budley Field, Esq., William W. Evarts, Esq., James T. Brady, Esq., Kev. Dr. Vinton, Rev. J. P. Thompson, Maj. Gen. John E. Wool, Brig. Gen. Sheids, Brig. Gen. John Cortanne, Brig. Gen. John A. Dix, Maj. Gen. J. S. Wadswerth, Brig. Gen. John Cortanne, Brig. Gen. John A. Dix, Maj. Gen. J. S. Wadswerth, Brig. Gen. John A. Dix, Maj. Gen. J. S. Wadswerth, Brig. Gen. John A. Dix, Maj. Gen. J. S. Wadswerth, Brig. Gen. John A. Dix, Maj. Gen. J. S. Wadswerth, Brig. Gen. John Cortanne, Brig. Gen. John Cortanne, Brig. Gen. John Cortanne, Brig. Gen. John A. Dix, Maj. Gen. J. S. Wadswerth, Brig. Ge

Certainly not less than fifty thousand people were con gregated around the different stands by the solemnity and nation imprinted on his countenance that plainly indicated he was willing to sacrifice his all for the maintenance of the laws and constitution. Around the stands the Stars and Stripes floated in abundance, and the buildings in the Instrumental bands discoursed the most enlivening less of their relatives and friends. Many a stalworth looking fellow assemed a determined countenance as shat after shot boomed forth; but when their report died himself a hero-and we betide the traiter wh to inquire whether the meeting was called for political buncombe, while others cried, "Down with abolitionism, Horace Greeiey and all other traitors," but the decided disposition of the mass was to uphold the constitution and laws irrespective of politics. Every-thing passed off in the most enthusiastic manner, and had It not been for the severe gust of wind which suddenly

STAND NO. ONE. SOUTHEAST CORNER, FACING THE STATUE OF WASH

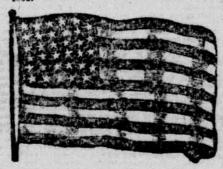
King, General Spinols, General Wal-

by the politicians and leading citizens of New York. A band of music, selected from among the principal performers of the metropolis, was in attendance, and before.

The platform was erected immediately within the shadow of the statue of Washington, and the immencrowd that assembled around it very frequently cheered way the patriotism which religied in their hearts.

The national anthem, "The Star Spangled Banner," was then sung by the choir appointed for the occasion before the proceedings began :-

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER, AS SUNG AT THE MERTING OF LOYAL CITIZENS, TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1862.



O say, can you see, by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hailed, at the twilight's last
gleaming.
Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous light.

O'er the ramperts we watched were so gallantly atreaming?

And the reduct's red glare, the bombs buesting in air, Gave proof through the night that our fing was still that.

Gave proof through the tages there; there; O say, does that Star Spanished Banner yet wave. O'er the time of the free and the home of the brave? O'er the time of the free and the home of the deep, O'er the innt of the free and the home of the brave?
On the shore, olmiy seen thro' the mets of the deep,
Whene the look in hinghly beet in dread silence recess.
What is that which the braces, o'er the towering steep,
As itsificate closes, half conceats, held decloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,
in full glory reflected now whince on the stream;
The the Star Spunjold Samer! O, long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the firme of the brave.

O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

And where is the band who so wauntingly swore.

That the have of war and the battle a confusion.

A home and a country should leave us no more?

Their blood his washed out their foul footstape's action.

No refuge could cave the hireling and slave.

From the terror of flight, or the gloon of the grave.

And the Star Sometod Barner in triumph shall wave o'er the tand of the free and the home of the brave. O, thus he it ever, when freemen shall stand

Then o request are most, when our cause it is just, Zand the he our motto:—"In God is our trust," and the Star Spangled Banner in triumph shall wave Orar the land of the true and the hours of the brays. They meeting having been nelled to order in the usua meeter, and allor effective munic by the hand, the Hon Grown Orders chairman of the principal stand, rese

eyes black. In the Bowery it was a repetition of the stores were closed, in obetices to the request of degree cycle yes.

Figs wavest on all the profile business. Fricate houses also gave a grand stellar of business by the stores wise gave a grand stellar of business and the shipping along couch and duel stress present to shipping along couch and duel stress present the pass of eyery were a tringge of colors from gradure to word man, at cold in the most striking and beautiful manner. To contain an dering the whole present the contains the desired them to the last for merely against the assests of traitors, but, it sees or, against a world in any. Come which can be the contained and ship ever, and a gird loss and adversing transph shall cover our objects we are determined to next on and light ever, and a gird loss and adversing transph shall cover our objects we are determined to next on and light ever, and a gird loss and adversing transph shall cover our objects we are here, too, to defining a transph shall cover our objects we are here, too, to defining the stress presents of the cover our objects we are here, too, to defining the stress presents of the cover our objects we are here, too, to definite the stress presents of the cover our objects we are here, too, to definite the stress presents of the cover our objects we are here, too, to definite the stress presents at the process are not covered to the cover our objects we are here, too, to definite the stress presents at the stress present to the cover our objects we are here, too, to definite the stress presents at the stress present the cover our objects we are here, too, to definite the stress present the cover our objects we are here too, to define the cover our objects we are determined to next on any determined to the cover our objects we are determined to next

pro so tion, have drenched our country in bleed, in a second government that human windom ever dev's d. Has been government that human windom ever dev's d. Has been government that human windom ever dev's d. Has been country with such a fee there can be no middle or neutral ground. (A plause.) All who are not carneally opposed to these escales of their country and of the human race, must be regarded as participators in their guilt; all who apologize for their ories must share in the loriany that awairs them. Nor are there any grounds of compromise with such an enemy. Unconditionals showins in to the condition and laws they have contemned is the only basis of reconciliation that honor or salety will permit us to offer them. We are here to attend to an encourage the President and all others charged with the duty of suppressing this infamous rebellion; to declare to the administration our confidence in its honesty, ability and singleness of purp se, to bid it to be of good cher, for the people, regardiess of all party affinities, have resolved that the Union must and shall be preserved; and that to this end, and the speedy suppression of the rebellion, they are prepared to stand as one man in support of the administration in every advancing stop it may take in extraosiness of offer and in the employment of every means justified by the usages of war. But, above all, we are here to rekindle the hair simmbering particism of our countrymen, and to urge them to respond with alscrift to the call of the government for additional volunteers. A bitter and relentiess foe is striking at its vitals and appealing to the enemies of free government everywhere to add in the unholy work. Their efforts will rail attarly and hopelessly. But to make that failure quick, sure and overwheiming, let there be a general uprising and arming through it the legal States; and let this be followed by a prompt, forward movement of the armies of the Union, so strong and firensitive that the armed traitors will be quickly driven to choose bet wen

and the following and and in ringing applaass, read the following address—

ADDRESS TO THE LOYAL CHITTENS OF NEW YORK, IN MASS MEETING ASSEMBLEND, ON UNION SQUARE, ON THIS IOTH DAY OF JULY, 1862.

The war in which the United States are engaged is not a war of conquest, but purely of defence. We are uptiling for that which we received from our fathers—for the Union, which was reely entered into by all parties to it; for the constitution, which is oblice than this generation, which was made, in part, by the rebel States, and which every rebel lender has oftentimes sworn to support. We did not resist till our forbearance was imputed to pusillanimity, we did not sirk it till we had been attack; and which we took up arms, we sought only to retake that which had been taken from us by force, or surrendered by an imbedie or traitorous President and Cabinat.

The rebelion had no cuses or pretext which was even plausible. (Applause.) Misovernment by the federal power was not even pretended, nor any just apprehension of magnovernment; for, though a President had been chosen whise opinious were hostile to the extension of slavery, the other departments of the government which therefore, against a government which there is not even pretended, in the prevention, therefore, against a government which there is not the for them, success of the large bean perfected. The rebels revolved, therefore, against a government which there had for them, success of the large that the prevention of the large that the large that the large that the large th

of our continent, that the Northeesiers and the Souths a re-states hall be forcer joined.

But if it were possible to be otherwise—if several in-depondent communities, without any national tie, could exist side by side in the great basin of our continent, they would be rivale, and from rivals would become ene-mies, warring with each other, seeking toreign alliances, obstructing each other's prosperity, and assating each other's power. The great experiment of republican go-vernment would have tailed; an experiment depending for its success upon the possibility of uniting the inde-

number of the functions of government, with the action of a national government upon all matters of common others.

If, as we believe, the fate of republican government in America is to determine whether a great country can be governed by any other than the monarchical form, with its concominants of privileged classes and standing armanenta; and, of course, whether this country of ourse is to continue to be the asylum for the poor and the oppressed of all countries, there can be no greater question presented to any people than that now presented to use-nous in which the mitting of this continue had of Europe are more desply concerned. If such a saccides were necessary the thirty millions who now inhabit these States could do nothing so useful or sublane as to give themselves and all that they have that they might leave this broad land under one free, indissoluble, ropublican government, of sning wide its arms to the people of all lands, and promising happy homes to hundreds of millions for scorte of spec.

We are persuaded that there has never been a struggle between authority and rebellion whose issues involved more of spool or ill to the human race. We are fighting not for ourselves clone, but for our fellow men, and for the utilities who are to cores after us. These are scoops in the great war of opinion, which began before the century opened, and which will be ended only when it shall be accided whether government is for the few or the many.

We do not war with monarchical governments or monarchical principles. They may be the best for some countries. The republican orm of government is to one we prefer for ourselves, and for that, in its purity and its strength, we are ordering up our substance and pouring out our blood like water. We are contending for that scheme of government for which Washington and the rest of the fashers took up arms; for the integrity of our economy, for our national existence, for the Christian civilization of our land, for our commerce, our eris, our schools; for all those carthly

taught most to cherish and respect.

Such being the magnitude of the stake in this contest, can it be condered at that we feel that all that we have, and all that we can do, should be given to our country in this its great hour of trial. If there be a man amongst us who does not feel thus, he should leave us. We cannot endure the thought of a traitor in the midst of us. For ourselves, we are willing to make every sacrifice necessary to secure the triumph of the government. It can have all the resources of twenty militions of people. All we ask of it is, that it shall use them quickly, vigorously and weekly. Let us have no distincted connecks, no uncertain policy, no insufficient armanents, no paltering with rebellion. The crisis is most serious and imminent. The nation is not in a mood for tribing. It believes that the suvert means of suppressing the rebellion are the best. It compains only of delays, vascillation, weakness. It wishes the strength of the nation to be collected, and, when collected, used as that not a versing of revolt remain. We know that we have the men and the monas; we only demand of the government that if do what it is bound to describe them wish singleness of purpose, with well considered the government that if do what it is bound to describe them wish singleness of purpose, with well considered the government that if do what it is bound to describe the matter between ourselves and the rebula. No person where than an American has anything to do with a first a matter between ourselves and the rebula. No person caller than an an enemy. And if any foreign government, torgetting its own finders, attempts to interfero most affirm to a matter between ourselves and their representatives. If these be anything about which we are all agreed, it as the wisdom of our tenditional policy, that when the proposition is a matter based which we representative with the content of the sum interfers delivered in our resources, new allow the proposition in the content of the wince the proposition is a superior

Mr. Sveynes was then called upon, and) in a sing 4and roice, that the following sacolutions -

BESOLATIONS ADOPTED BY THE LOYAR CITERNS OF NEW YORK, IN MASS MEETING ASPENDED, ON THEOR SQUARE, ON THE LOTH DAY OF CULY, INC., Whereas, is a modifing of the cities of New York, convened on the 19th of April, 1861, it was resolved to support the government to the prosecution of the war they observed by the reboth with all the means in our power;

and whereas, nothing has side occurred to change our of inlons or our determination then expressed, but everything to contirm them; and whereas, after a series o successe to the feeteral arms, in erropted only by a few temporary reverses, the cascadit s of war have reduced the effective strength of the regiments in the field, so that recruits are needed to fill them up; and whereas, the occupation of the places represented by our army requires a additional force, and the President has called for turce hundred thousand men and for these reasons another meeting of citizes has been called, and is now assembled, it is thereupon.

Resolved, That we reaffirm all the resolutions of the meeting of April, 1861, heroby deducing that every event that has whose occurred has served to strengthen the convictions, then held, of the wickedness of this rabellion, and the dury of all loyal citizens to suppress it with the strong hand, and at all hazards. (Applause.)

Resolved, That this war is wagod on the part of the loyal for the overthrow only of the distoyal; that we sek not to enforce any claims or to establish any privilege beyond those given us by the constitution of our fathers; and our only aim and purpose have been, and are now, to maintain the supremacy of that constitution of our fathers; and our only aim and purpose have been, and are now, to maintain the supremacy of that constitution of our fathers; and our only aim and purpose have been, and are now, to maintain the supremacy of that constitution of our fathers; and our only aim and purpose have been, and are now, to maintain the supremacy of that constitution of our fathers; and our only aim and purpose have been, and are interpolated, or a time erased.

Resolved, That we are for the union of the States, the integrity of the country, and the maintanance of this government, without any condition or qualification whatever; and we will stand by them and uphold them, under all citizens and repuditate the dectrine—fatal to national onity, and are profite of freason i

fence.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Common Council of the city of New York to offer a bounty of twenty-five dollars to every resident of the city who shall within thirty days enlist into any regiment now in the field. (Loud applause.)

After the cheering which followed the reading of these residual of the latter requirements and problem.

pose of inciting a deeper interest in the points mind towards the prompt supply of men and means for creating this atrocious rebellion, has been received. I deeply regret that an imperative surse of duty to the government, as well as to mysself, prevents my complying with your invitation to be present and address the citizens of the great metropolis on such a momentous occasion. Still suffering from the affects of my wound received at Fort Densier, although rapidly improving in health, my physicians have engoined apon me the necessity of repose of mind and body for the present, as essential in enabling me to return at an early day to active service in the war. We owe it to our honer as a nation, to cor children and penterity, to transmit to them, it needs be with our blood and treasure, the preservation of the most free and heaethent government ever established upon earth. Shall the North, with her twenty millions and untold resources, pusillanimously yield to six millions of miserals rebels in arms? No. Death itself would be preferable to men who have any claim to manhood. Let every citizen then rush to the field or formish a substitute to enable the heroic and accomplished leader of the Army of the Potenne, who is now awaiting reinforcemess only, to strike the final blow in crushing ferover this atrocious rebellion. Let the ladies of New York continue to give their support to this glorious cause. They are all potent in persuasive inhuence; but in instance where this fails, let them decline and spurn the attentions of all young men who remain at home wom they might be in the fight, yindicating the bold towards transmitting the rich legacy of such a government as the indentitable courage of the fathers of our republic have bequeathed to their children. Let the North bitappreciate the crists, and, trusting in the fold towards transmitting the rich legacy of such a government as the indentitable courage of the fathers of our republic have bequeathed to their children. Let the North bitappreciate the crists, and,

even if their property is no longer or tocted, but transferred to loyal citizens. Very respectfully yours. JOHN SHERMAN.

transcerved to loyal chizons. Very respectfully yours.

JOHN SHERMAN.

LETTER OF HON. LOTT H. MORKILL.

Sparre Learner, We makens on July 4. 1562

Gary sage — By your favor memors only 4. 1562

Gary sage — By your favor memors of the favor of the carry of the carry

mestic or foreign, "the great republic" attil lives, and shall survive as the rich legacy of the past and the hope of the future. Very respectfully, your obesient servant.

LETTER FROM HON. ALPRED ELV.

House or REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, July 14. 1862.

I duly received the letter addressed to use on the 11th inst., and by a committee of which you are secretary, and which was constituted by the Commerce of the State of New York; by the Union Defence Committee, and by bodies of loyal citizens of New York city, by the Union Defence Committee, and by bodies of loyal citizens of New York city, inviting me to address to-morrow a mass meeting in your city of all parties who are in favor of supporting the government in the presecution of the war and suppressing the relation. I regret that my public duties will ret allow me to accept this invitation. Congress is just upon the eve of an adjournment, and the transaction of the important business still before it requires that a quorum of its members should remain here. It would give me the greatest pleasure to be present to witness such an outpouring of the citizens of the commercial metropolis of the nation as it anticipate from their wall tried and unshaken loyalty to testify "unter undiminished confidence in the justice of the cause" and "their indiminished confidence in the justice of the cause" and "their indiminished confidence in the justice of the cause" and "their indiminished confidence in the justice of the cause" and "their indiminished confidence in the justice of the cause" and "their indiminished confidence in the justice of the cause" and "their indiminished confidence in the justice of the cause" and "their indiminished confidence in the justice of the cause" and the committee and of the profer to the government" by the people of the city of New York of "their add to the strent of all their resources," will be of incalculable benefit to the country, at home and abroad. It will silence faction among ourselves, and demonstrate to European Powers that our

LETTER FROM HON. E. D. MORGAN, GOVERNOR OF

This was his opinion, and he only spike common sense and not in the phrescology in which a soldier wound speak.

At this stage of the proceedings a short, thick set man was seen in the crowd, bearing slott a thick caten stack, on the top of which was a ministure American lag, surmoented by a white hundles chief littering gally in the breaze. This individual remained for some time in the very centre of the assemblage, without either filmself or his slogual beamer attracting particular attention. At length, however, some angle eye on the platform discovered the flag of three, as if was called, and shouted, "Lown wife the white flag! down with the white dag!" The cry was some taken up, and loadly repeated throughtout the vast assemblage. In slew num to more half adozes sturdy particular areas had had hands upon the movating a melard bear or one tember the his in othe dass, in the general sky mit his individual poke-tes the white hendker chief of which the same are day upon the white hendker chief of which the same are as more, as dishout the owner attempted to recapture it he was set by sunday vigorous blows upon his occiput and probascis, which sent him stageoring away a better Union munitian whom he attended the meeting in the carry pure of the setternom. Load cheers for McCleflan, with mingled cries of "We do not want any white hags around here," followed the overtrow of the white flag, and whom the gentleman who bore it was has seen he was making hasty tracks for a Fourth avenue car. Professor king, in continuation, spoke of his sons and grandsons who were taking part in the war. (Appleuse.) And he promised that no one of them shall over falsify the traditions of his lattner or the education which he had received. Even he himself was ready to go to the wars. In his opinion they had been treating this rebelilou to militaly from the Regim ing. They had not struck the mouster, and it should have been struck. He was for seizing, approprial ing and condiscating every piece of rebel property. He would have those wor

Union and for the salvation of their country.

The following beautiful ode, by the well known Ameri mation by that gentleman amidst unbounded applicase:-ODE—REEP STEP WITH THE MUSIC OF THE UNION, COMPOSED FOR AND DELIVER DATTHE MEETING OF LOYAL CHIZENS, ON UNION SQUARE, N. Y., JULY 15, 1862.

LOYAL CITIZENS, ON UNION SQUARE, N. Y., JULY
15, 1862.

BY WILLIAM ROSS WALLACE.

Keep step with the music of Union,
The music our amosstors sung
When States, like a jubilent chorus,
To benutiful sisterhood spring!

O! thus shall their great consistation,
That guards all the homes of the land,
A mountain of freedom and justice,
For millions eternally stant!
North and South, East and West, all unfurling
One banner alone of or the sod,
One voice from America swelling,
In worship of liberty's God!

Esep stop with the music of Union,
What grandour its mag has unrolled;
For the loyal, a star lighted heaven,
For trailers, a storm in cach fold!
The gierique shade of licent Verson
Still relies—"O'er the long mighty ages
That Engle of Lexington wave."
North and South, East and West, &c.

Keep step with the music of Union!

Keep step with the music of Union!
The forests have sunk at its sound,
The plones is brown beam with triumph
And labor's broad opulence crowned;
Of yet must all glant rude forces
Of nature be claimed to our care.
All mountains, lakes, rivers and occans
Crouch under the Stripes and the Stars.
North and South, East and West, &c.
Keep step with the music of Tolon!

North and South, East and West, &c.
Keep step with the music of Union!
Thus still shall we nearts the light
Our fathers lit for the chained rations
That darkle in tyranny's night.
The blood of the whole world is with us,
O'eo cocan by tyranny hurled,
And they who would dare to insult us
Shall sink with the wrath of the world.
North and South, Last and West, &c.

North and South, East and West, &c.

Keep step with the music of Union,
All traitors shall fail at our march,
But natriots bask in the blessing
Fisshed down from your heaven y arch!
Then hurrah for the past with its glory!
For the strong, carnest present, hurrah!
And a cheer for the starry browed future
With treedom, and virtue, and law.

North and South, East and West, all unfuril
One banner alone o'er the sod,
One voice from America sweding,
In worship of liberty's God!

ninety-five men, and made a very fine appearance, which, together with a number of other juvenile organizatious moving about the square and keeping step to the crowd, who seemed to vie with each other m showing

their devotion to their country and their flag. GENERAL WALERUPGE'S SPEECH. his Honor the Mayor in a few flattering observations, and

may not work of early day, tacking services in the section of the counted to turn, It seems the with too book and recovery, the preservations of the section of the counted and counted and the counted and the section of the counted and the counted and the section of the counted and the